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AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, A SUMMARY OF STATE DEVELOPMENTS.
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INDICATIONS OF PROGRESS IN FISCAL 1963 WERE 71 NEW AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OPENED, 37 UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 69 IN THE PLANNING STAGES, AND 53 PLANNING TO EXPAND THEIR OFFERINGS, AND IN MANY CASES, TO ADD NEW FACILITIES. IN ADDITION--(1) 26 STATES COMPLETED SURVEYS AND NINE WERE IN THE PROCESS OF CONDUCTING STUDIES ON WHICH TO BASE PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO MEET THE NEEDS FOR TRAINING SKILLED TECHNICIANS, (2) 24 STATES OFFERED POST-SECONDARY AND EXTENSION COURSES IN JUNIOR OR COMMUNITY COLLEGES, TECHNICAL INSTITUTES, AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION CENTERS, AND (3) IN 20 STATES THERE WAS NEW LEGISLATION TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, TO EXPAND THE EXISTING FACILITIES, OR TO ESTABLISH SYSTEMS OF AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS. DEVELOPMENTS IN ESTABLISHING AND EXPANDING AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS ARE REPORTED FOR EACH STATE. (JK)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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AIREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS -

ED020408

A SUMMARY

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCED STUDY
AND RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
The Ohio State University
Agricultural Administration Building
2120 Fyffe Road
Columbus 10, Ohio

OF STATE

DEVELOPMENTS

NEW CONSTRUCTION
EXPANDED SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE ACTION
LOCAL ACTION
PLANS AND PROPOSALS
SURVEYS AND STUDIES

VT005178

Technical Education Branch
Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Bureau of Educational Assistance Programs
U.S. Office of Education
July 1963

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958
TITLE VIII--AREA VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
Statement of Findings and Purpose

Sec. 801. The Congress hereby finds that the excellent programs of vocational education, which States have established and are carrying on with the assistance provided by the Federal Government under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (the George-Barden Act), need extension to provide vocational education to residents of areas inadequately served and also to meet national defense requirements for personnel equipped to render skilled assistance in fields particularly affected by scientific and technological developments. It is therefore the purpose of this title to provide assistance to the States so that they may improve their vocational education programs through area vocational education programs approved by State boards of vocational education, as providing vocational and related technical training and retraining for youths, adults, and older persons, including related instruction for apprentices, designed to fit them for useful employment as technicians or skilled workers in scientific or technical fields.

SUMMARY OF STATE DEVELOPMENTS

State by State, the area vocational-technical school, which serves a wide region and cuts across school district boundaries, is injecting itself into the total structure of American public education. Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 provides Federal funds to help defray costs of equipment and instruction. An important effect has been to release State funds for the construction of school buildings.

Nearly every State has added to its complex of area vocational-technical schools in the past five years, in recognition of the need to relate education to the changing industrial picutre in various geographic regions. Such schools serve adults as well as in-school youth.

Indications of progress in fiscal 1963 reported by the States are:

- .. 71 new area vocational-technical schools were opened and put into operation.
- .. 37 new area vocational-technical schools are under construction.
- .. 69 new area vocational-technical schools are in the planning stages.
- .. 53 area vocational-technical schools are planning to expand their offerings in technologies next year, and many of these are currently adding new facilities.
- .. In addition to surveys already completed by 26 States, 9 States are currently conducting studies on which to base planning and legislative action to meet the needs for training highly skilled technicians.
- .. 24 States offered post secondary and/or extension courses in junior or community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers.
- .. 20 States reported new pending or enabling legislation to increase the number of such schools within the State; to expand existing facilities; or to establish systems of area vocational schools.

The following pages indicate, State by State, the forceful efforts being made by the people and their legislatures toward promoting area vocational and technical education schools and programs.

Alabama

State area vocational and technical schools are in operation at Mobile (two), Decatur, Huntsville (two), Tuscaloosa, Gadsden (two), Dothan, Wenonah, and Montgomery. Area vocational schools and programs, operating under local boards of education, are located in Jefferson County, Birmingham, Jasper, Talladega, Calhoun County, and Ozark. The 1963 Legislature approved five new State vocational-technical schools.

Alaska

Bids for the construction of the area vocational school at Nome have been opened and are being evaluated. Construction which was authorized by a $1.5 million bond issue, is programed to begin this year. A $3.3 million bond issue was approved by the voters in 1962 for the construction of a second vocational facility in the Kodiak-Aleutian area.

Arizona

The Governor's Committee on Technical-Vocational Education (which is the State's counterpart of the President's Panel of Consultants on Vocational Education) has just completed a year's study and evaluation of the vocational-technical program in Arizona. It has recommended to the Governor that legislation be drafted to provide a supplemental appropriation of $25/student/year, over and above that presently appropriated for vocational education, in order to provide more adequate offerings in vocational and technical education both geographically and by occupational areas. It has suggested the need for permitting students to attend a school of their choice in order to enroll in vocational programs that may not be available in their own district, without additional cost to the individual. The supplemental appropriation recommended by the Committee amounts to approximately $1,750,000 in increased support for vocational education

Vocational and technical curriculums have been approved by the State Junior College Board for new junior colleges being constructed in Yuma and Cochise Counties.

Maricopa County has been taken into the Statewide system of junior colleges, and with one college presently in operation and three more to be started in the near future in the State, a strong emphasis will be placed on curriculums in vocational and technical education in each of these institutions. Eastern Arizona Junior College has also joined the Statewide system of junior colleges and is in the process of revising its terminal curriculum.

Arizona (Cont'd)

The State Junior College law provides that the junior colleges shall serve the dual function of providing vocational and technical education as well as college parallel offerings.

The State Director of Vocational Education is a member of the State Junior College Board and is responsible for providing proper articulation between the vocational and technical offerings at the high school and junior college level.

Arkansas

State law provides that each Congressional District must have an area vocational-technical school before a second school can be established in any Congressional District. The first area school was established in Pine Bluff in 1959. This school also conducts an extension program which reaches a wide area of the State. A new vocational-technical school in Morrilton will open in September 1963. Several local areas have joined in an effort to provide training for their people, and this trend has increased as a result of Area Redevelopment and Manpower Development and Training programs.

California

This State has not designated "area vocational schools." The need for vocational education services on the basis of both geographical and population areas has long been recognized and, to a large degree, has been met by the establishment of 75 publicly supported and locally managed junior colleges. In addition to this array of educational facilities, a similar network of publicly supported and locally managed adult education centers also provide vocational education opportunities on an area or regional basis. Although not vocational educational institutions exclusively, each of these units provide by statute, a variety of occupationally-centered curriculums on a tuition-free basis.

Although established to serve the educational needs of residents of the area, a system of inter-area attendance agreements permits certain institutions to specialize when such specialization is appropriate. At an increasing rate, inter-area and inter-district planning is solidifying an "area" concept of vocational education services in California, thus making official designations unnecessary.

Colorado

The number of area vocational sechools in the State has increased to 11, three more than in 1962. The current schools include seven State supported junior colieges. The Emily Griffith Opportunity School, a part of the Denver City and County school system, serves the entire metropolitan area for any and all technical training needs. The other two secondary school districts are approved for specific kinds of needs.

The State institution of higher education approved within the year is Colorado State University, which has developed plans for the conduct of a 2-year, certificate program in automatic data processing. This institution is equipped and has the other necessary resources to enroll a maximum of 500 students in this program which will begin in September 1963.

Connecticut

Two new State Technical Institutes are in operation in Connecticut. The Hartford State Technical Institute began operation in new facilities in October 1961, and the Norwalk State Technical Institute in September 1962. Two additional State Technical Institutes, located in Norwich and in Waterbury, will be ready for operation in September 1962. All of the State Technical Institutes are post secondary and are equipped and organized to prepare young men and young women for engineering aide positions in industry.

In addition to a comprehensive program of technologies offered in the day schools, over 3,500 individuals are enrolled in 5-year evening technical institute programs. All programs award the Associate in Applied Science Degree.

Still further, programs of technical education on a secondary level are available through the facilities of the 14 Regional Vocational-Technical Schools. These programs of technical education include mechanical drafting, industrial chemistry, and industrial electronics.

Delaware

The Brown Technical School has been serving as an area school since 1958 for Wilmington and New Castle County. Studies are underway in New Castle County for additional technical education facilities. An estimate has been completed on costs amounting to $3.5 million.

The Sussex County Vocational-Technical Center opened in 1961 and serves 14 different high schools on a half-day basis for vocational training only. A request for additional State funds of some $800,000 is in this year's school construction bill for needed expansion of this center.

Delaware (Cont'd)	Plans for a similar type vocational-technical facility to serve Kent County schools on a half-day basis have been approved by the State Board for Vocational Education, and over $2-1/2 million have been included in the school construction bill. The target date of September 1964 is set for opening the Kent County Vocational-Technical Center.
District of Columbia	All vocational and technical schools in the District of Columbia are area schools in that they serve the entire jurisdiction of the District. The Board of Education has requested the sum of $255,000 to be approved this current year to prepare the plans for the proposed $3.5 million addition to the Phelps Vocational High School, and if this legislation is enacted by the Congress, substantially expanded vocational and technical education offerings will be possible. Another proposal which is in the formative state suggests the establishment of a 2-year post high school technical institute which would be capable of providing needed training in technical occupations where severe shortages of technicians have been identified.
Florida	The State intends to have vocational-technical centers or community junior colleges within commuting distance of every resident in the State. Presently, there are 29 junior colleges of which 13 have area vocational and/or technical education programs. It is anticipated that practically all junior colleges eventually will offer technical education. In addition to the State community junior college plan, the Pinellas County Board of Public Instruction has constructed a vocational-technical institute which opened in early 1963. Excluding community junior colleges and technical institutes, there are presently eight area vocational-technical schools. Several comprehensive high schools now offer technical education. These are located in Dunedin, Longwood, Melbourne, Miami, Pensacols, St. Petersburg, Sanford, Sarasota, and Tamps. A bill authorizing establishment of three large adult vocational-technical centers at Gainesville, Tallahassee, and Tampa will be introduced during the 1963 session of the Legislature.

Georgia

In addition to the two State vocational-technical schools at Americus and Clarkesville that have been in operation for a number of years, 12 new area vocational-technical schools located in Albany, Augusta, Columbus, Rome, Marietta, Thomasville, DeKalb County, Moultrie, Swainsboro, and Valdosta have been completed or will be completed, equipped, and in operation by September 1963.

The State Board of Education has approved 15 additional area schools which are in the planning stages. Construction of four of these will begin within the next two months. The entire building program will cost approximately $21 million of State and local funds. Title VIII funds are being used for equipment and instructional salaries in the technical areas. This network of schools will provide the people of Georgia the opportunity to obtain vocational and technical training of the type needed and recommended by business and industry in this State.

Hawaii

Five area vocational and technical schools serve the training needs of the State. Two of the schools, Honolulu Technical and Kapiolani Technical, are located in Honolulu; one in the city of Hilo; one at Kahului; and one at Lihue. One new classroom building, which provides housing for the operation of architectural drafting, engineering aide, and commercial sewing, was completed at the Honolulu Technical International Airport. A modern all air-conditioned 18 classroom building was also completed at the Kapiolani Technical School. This facility includes a library and provides for establishment of a new program in data processing. Master planning is underway for additional facilities at the Maui Technical School and the Hawaii Technical School. Preliminary plans are completed for a hotel-restaurant building at the Kapiolani Technical School in Honolulu.

Idaho

Area vocational schools are currently in operation at Idaho State College at Pocatello, North Idaho Junior College at Coeur d'Alene, and Boise Junior College with about 800 persons enrolled in 20 different types of vocational programs. A long-range program of development anticipates the establishment of three area junior colleges at Lewiston, Idaho Falls, and Twin Falls.

Illinois

Legislation has been passed to allow any number of local school districts which are "contiguous and compact" to establish an area junior college district. Such an institution can offer "the basic subjects of general education and

Illinois (Cont'd)

suitable vocational and semi-professional curricula, terminal in character."

Black Hawk College is the first area junior college to be established under the aforementioned legislation. The junior college district includes the local school districts of Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline.

The required survey study for establishment of junior college districts has been completed in North Cook County, West Cook County, and a West Central Illinois area comprising parts of Scott, Brown, Cass, Calhoun, and Morgan Counties. The North Cook County study includes eight local school districts and will probably comprise two area junior college districts. The West Cook County study involves six local school districts and is expected to go to a referendum before the close of the year.

Indiana

In 1963 the State Legislature increased the general appropriation for vocational and technical education by almost 100 percent.

Plans have been developed for an area vocational-technical school to serve the needs of the southeastern section of the State. Area vocational schools are presently in operation at Bloomington, Evansville, Marion, Terre Haute, Vincennes University, South Bend, Bedford, Fort Wayne, and Indianapolis. New Data Processing programs have been established at Purdue University Extension Centers at Hammond and Indianapolis, and at Vincennes University. Electronics programs have also been established at the Purdue Center at Indianapolis.

Iowa

The 59th General Assembly in 1961 passed legislation authorizing the development of a Statewide system of area community colleges which will make provisions for technical and vocational training programs as well as for other offerings. Vocational and technical programs in junior colleges were declared eligible for State aid and an annual appropriation of $250,000 to support area technical training under Title VIII were other actions taken by the General Assembly.

Technical education on an area basis is now being conducted at Iowa State University, Mason City Junior College, Burlington Community College, Centerville Community College, Clinton Junior College, Clarinda Community College,

Iowa (Cont'd)

Des Moines, Davenport, Ottumwa, Sious City, and Waterloo Community Schools. Expansion of the offerings in these schools has been approved for 1963-64 school year. Several other area schools will be approved.

Interest is great. The major problem is to develop broad programs with enough human and financial resources to be efficient. Between one and five technical curriculums are presently offered in the institutions cited. Many areas are conducting studies with the thought of establishing area schools.

Kansas

Although certain programs of vocational and technical education currently offered in high schools and junior colleges within the State are designated as area vocational education programs, there are no specifically named area vocational technical schools at the present time. The State provides financial assistance to junior colleges on a formula of $3.00 per semester hour including vocational trade and industrial students enrolled at the post high school level.

Senate Bill No. 438, passed by the 1963 State Legislature, provides that a school board, or a group of boards, may individually or jointly establish an area vocational-technical school. The State Board for Vocational Education is presently developing plans for the expansion of technical education services anticipated under the new legislation.

Kentucky

There are 14 area vocational schools in Kentucky; 10 of these are operated by the State Board of Education, and the other four by local boards of education. The 10 schools operated by the State Board of Education are located at Ashland, Bowling Green, Covington, Harlan, Hazard, Madisonville, Paducah, Paintsville, Somerset, and Valley Station. The four operated by local boards of education are in Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro, and Paducah.

Additions have just been completed to the Mayo School in Paintsville, West Kentucky Vocational School in Paducah, and Northern Kentucky Vocational School in Covington. New buildings are being constructed for area vocational schools at Ashland, Bowling Green, Harlan, Hazard, Madisonville, Somerset, and Jefferson County. The one in Jefferson County replaces the one now operated at Valley Station.

In addition to the area vocational schools, extension centers are operated from the Mayo Vocational School,

Kentucky (Cont'd)

Paintsville, at Belfry and Millard in Pike County, Jackson in Breathitt County, Prestonsburg in Floyd County, and West Liberty in Morgan County. An extension center from the Harlan Vocational Schools was opened at Barbourville in September 1962. Two new extension centers are under construction: one at Morganfield as an extension of Madisonville, and one at Glasgow as an extension from the area vocational school in Bowling Green.

Louisiana

Louisiana operates an extensive system of 27 area vocational-technical schools which provide for training needs in all sections of the State. These schools are usually known as parish (county) schools. State legislation affecting these schools provides that students residing anywhere in the State can receive training in any area school providing training programs in which they have elected to enroll. All of these schools provide training for trade and industrial occupations and most of them offer one or more technical training curriculums.

A new area vocational school is under consideration in Opelousa. To serve the Hammon area, a branch school is being planned and will be operated by the Sullivan Memorial Trade School, Bogalusa.

Maine

The Maine Vocational Technical Institute has served as an area vocational school at the post high school level since 1946. Started at Augusta on a limited scale, it was moved to the site of Old Fort Preble, South Portland, in 1952. It now offers eight courses and enrolls approximately 350.

Northeastern Maine Vocational Institute, Presque Isle, will enroll its first class of about 100 in September 1963.

In 1963 the State Legislature appropriated $640,000 for a building and equipment and $139,722 for one year's operating expense for a new school at Lewiston. Also two pieces of legislation were passed appropriating $366,000 for building renovation and purchase of equipment, and $520,500 for two year's operating expense for the school at Presque Isle. The Legislature also authorized $25,000 to make a survey of the need for a vocational-technical school in Bangor.

Maryland

Two-year vocational and technical education programs are offered at the Catonsville Community College, Harford Community College, Allegany Community College, Essex Community College, and Montgomery Junior College. These institutions serve the needs of the communities in which they are located and, in this respect, they are area vocational schools.

Training opportunities at the Merganthaler Vocational-Technical High School, Carver Vocational-Technical High School, Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, and Baltimore Junior College are available only to students whose parents reside in Baltimore City.

Five comprehensive high schools in Montgomery County, two in Washington County, and one in Wicomico County offer vocational and technical programs on an area basis.

Massachusetts

All vocational schools in Massachusetts are, in effect, area or regional schools and are operated under local authority. If the town of residence does not offer the type of vocational and technical education desired by the student, the town of residence pays the tuition of the student at the nearest facility offering the type of training desired.

Until 1958 most of the vocational trade and industrial schools were located in cities. These city schools admitted students from neighboring towns but by 1958 it was apparent that the city schools would not be able to continue taking non-resident students because of the demand for vocational and technical education by the cities' residents. The State Division of Vocational Education then began organizing those parts of the State that did not have such schools or could no longer be served by the existing schools, into various regional vocational school districts.

Two new regional schools opened in September 1962: Northern Berkshire serving five towns, and South Shore at Hanover serving six towns. In the past two years new vocational schools to replace old ones, each offering expanding services, were opened in Weymouth, Westfield, Marlboro, Chicopee, and Southbridge. New schools in cities will be opened in Leominster and Holyoke in September 1964.

Schools presently being guilt or planned are: Two new schools for Northeastern Metropolitan Section of Boston to serve 10 cities; and two new schools for the Southeastern Metropolitan Section of Boston to serve 15 cities; one each in the Greater Lawrence, Blackstone Valley, New Salem,

Massachusetts (Cont'd)

and Fall River areas. Surveys are being conducted in the Cape Cod, Lowell, Pittsfield, and Quincy areas. All of these plans are in addition to the already existing vocational programs in more than 50 cities. The stimulus provided by various Federal grants has allowed the State to show a decided increase in its facilities for vocational education.

Michigan

At the post secondary level, 13 of Michigan's 16 community colleges offer vocational and technical programs on an area school basis. Some of these, because of the special nature of their technical curriculum, serve the entire State; while others draw their students primarily from their immediate geographic area.

Several newly established community colleges, opening within the next year, plan to offer vocational and technical programs. Such programs are now offered in community colleges at Alpena, Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Dearborn, Flint, Grand Rapids, Highland Park, Jackson, Lansing, Muskegon, Petoskey, Port Huron, and Traverse City.

Area vocational and technical programs are also offered on a terminal 2-year basis at the following State-operated institutions of higher education: Central Michigan University, Ferris State College, Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Michigan State University, Northern Michigan University, University of Michigan, Wayne State University, and Western Michigan University. The Michigan Rehabilitation Institute provides vocational and technical education on a Statewide basis.

While Michigan has no area vocational schools at the secondary level, there is a growing interest among school administrators in the advantages of area vocational high schools. Some school districts are now jointly sharing the costs of more comprehensive vocational programs serving a large area. Nearly all high schools provide for enrollment of non-resident students in vocational or other subjects not offered in the sending district.

Minnesota

The area vocational-technical schools in Minnesota now number 12 with three additional schools scheduled to start operation by or before September 1963. The three new schools are located in the communities of Hibbing, Grand Rapids, and Eveleth. The State now has area schools

Michigan (Cont'd) located in all geographic areas except the southwest corner. It is anticipated that at least one school will be started in this area soon. Other areas are in need of expanded facilities.

Area vocational-technical schools in Minnesota are designed to serve the entire State and are not intended to serve a specific geographic area within State boundaries. Efforts are made, however, to provide the advantages of an area school within the commuting range of everyone in the State. Schools provide training at the high school and post high school levels.

State law provides that students under 21 years of age may attend any area school tuition free. Schools are under the control of local boards of education and the State guarantees total cost of training nonresident high school graduates under 21 years of age. This includes costs of buildings, maintenance, instruction, and equipment. In the case of non-high school graduates, the resident district may guarantee these costs. Persons over 21 pay tuition.

Although junior colleges in Minnesota may offer vocational courses, very few do. Two communities have provided both an area vocational-technical school and a junior college. In these cases the local board of education is encouraged to make the facilities of each available to the other on an extended day basis.

Mississippi

The junior colleges in Mississippi serve as area vocational-technical schools in addition to other functions. Each county is assigned to a junior college as a service area. Technical training programs covering several technologies are provided currently in the junior colleges located at Wesson, Moorhead, Fulton, Meridian, Senatobia, Poplarville, and Perkinston. Some of the programs have been expanded but no new additional schools have been added this year. There is a good possibility that several other junior colleges will be offering technical programs next year.

Missouri

Legislation effective August 1961, makes possible the creation of public junior colleges on an area basis. State support of junior colleges will be provided at the rate of $200 per pupil, including those enrolled in technical and vocational programs. Under this legislation a new junior

Missouri (Cont'd)

college has been formed to serve the St. Louis City-County area. This district has an assessed valuation of $3.5 million and plans are underway for the establishment of two or more campuses to serve the junior college needs of the district. Two other junior colleges are now proposed and five previously existing junior colleges are considering expansion on an area basis.

In the Newton-McDonald area of Southwestern Missouri a referendum providing a 4-mill tax levy for a new junior college passed by a 6 to 1 vote.

An area vocational school at Bonne Terre serves nine high school districts. Another at Malden serves seven districts and one at Berkeley serves about 20 different districts in St. Louis County. The O'Fallon Technical High School offers vocational and technical programs on an area basis for the entire city of St. Louis. New area vocational school buildings are being erected in Kansas City and St. Joseph.

Montana

Montana is conducting a study to determine the possibility of establishing area vocational schools at one of several locations. This study involves communities whose school officials and citizens have shown an interest in the program; and is designed to investigate the financial possibilities for the establishment of such a school, costs involved, and the type of training most likely to be needed in that area. Once these needs are determined, the schools will be set up as indicated by the study.

Nebraska

Construction of new facilities at Nebraska Vocational Technical School in Milford has been completed. It is estimated that this new facility will accommodate a maximum of 750 students. Omaha Technical High School is assigning additional building space for technical education, and has plans for further development.

Six legislative bills have been introduced, calling for the establishment of additional State-operated vocational and technical programs in each of Nebraska's four junior colleges.

Nevada

Vocational education facilities are being expanded in the larger high schools of the State so that they may function as area vocational schools. A complete survey is presently being conducted in Clark County to determine the feasibility of establishing a separate area vocational-technical school.

The State Legislature is currently considering Senate Bill 125 which provides for funding technical institutes to be established under the administration of the University of Nevada Statewide Services. The University of Nevada Statewide Services cooperated with the State Board of Vocational Education in providing technical education programs in Reno, Carson City, Fallon, Ely, Tonopah, Las Vegas, and Elko. The University has employed a coordinator for its various Title VIII programs.

Proposed expansion includes the establishment of an area program in business data processing at the new Wooster High School in Reno and the establishment of an electronics technology program in new facilities being constructed at the Carson City High School.

New Hampshire

The 1961 Legislature authorized and provided an appropriation of $1,650,000 for the establishment of a technical institute centrally located to serve the needs of the entire State for the training of technicians. The appropriation authorized the construction of a classroom-laboratory-cafetorium building and a dormitory. It is anticipated that the school will be opened September 1, 1964.

The same Act authorized the establishing of five State area vocational-technical schools. The State Department of Education Capital Budget for the biennium 1964-65 requests the sum of $250,000 for establishing one of the vocational-technical schools authorized by the Act. However, it authorized the reorganization of two existing technical institutes at Manchester and Portsmouth to serve as State vocational-technical schools on an area basis, thereby creating two of the five authorized.

Area vocational and technical programs in secondary schools are also provided. The State pays tuition for secondary school students desiring to enroll in these programs when their local high schools do not offer a comparable vocational training course in the districts where they reside.

New Jersey

Fifteen of the 21 counties in New Jersey have appointed County Boards for Vocational-Technical Education. At present 11 counties are operating school systems on a county-wide basis and three are offering city-wide programs.

Both preparatory and/or extension programs, involving curricula in 10 technologies, are presently being conducted at 14 separate centers; i.e., Atlantic City, Bergen County, Camden County, Middlesex County, Monmouth County, Paterson City, Ocean County, Salem County, Somerset County, Union County, Cape May County, Essex County, and Warren County. Physical facilities and program offerings are being expanded at most of these locations and present plans contemplate the projection of at least 22 separate technologies and/or technical curriculums.

Construction of county colleges has been inspired by the State Legislature's passage of the County College Bill which becomes effective July 1, 1963. As a result, many new area-wide technical programs may be made available at the technical institute level of training. The Commissioner of Education has stated that all technical education in the county colleges will be under the direction of the Vocational Division. A great potential growth of these programs is thus presented.

Middlesex County has appropriated $200,000 to purchase acreage for a new county school to supplement the three technical high schools already in existence. The new addition to the Camden County Vocational-Technical School is nearing completion. Sussex County has acquired additional rented facilities for the initiation of its new post high school programs. Ocean County has 150 acres of ground available for vocational-technical school purposes, but is temporarily utilizing rented facilities for offering its initial technical programs. Somerset County is very active with its vocational and technical programs housed in expanding rented facilities, and the County Board of Education is considering the development of a campus on which will be housed a county college, technical institute, and a vocational-technical high school.

Monmouth County is planning to purchase a building for the purpose of offering training at the technical institute level. Burlington County has formed a county-wide board of education and plans to make available post high school and adult programs to serve the county. Union County has expanded to its second location and has increased its post high school and adult education programs.

New Mexico

The Technical Education Department of Highlands University at Las Vegas has been operating on an area vocational-technical school basis since 1959 and recruits students from the entire State. A 2-year technical program is also provided in the 4-year college at Portales. Both of these programs have shown a marked increase in enrollment. As a result of the success of these programs, other 4-year universities are planning to offer 2-year technical programs.

New Mexico Western College at Silver City is considering offering 2-year courses in Electronics and Mechanical Technology. The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque is beginning a 2-year terminal training program in Data Processing in 1963. New Mexico State University, at Las Cruces expects to offer programs in three technologies beginning in the fall of 1963.

The last session of the New Mexico Legislature adopted a "Technical and Vocational Education Act," which sets forth the procedures for creation and financing of technical and vocational institute districts, generally following the area vocational school concept. This will make it possible to locate technical training programs in some sections of the State not now conveniently served by our universities.

New York

During the school year 1961-62, technical education program growth was provided largely through Boards of Cooperative Educational Services. The centers in Erie County Districts #1 and #2, and Westchester County District #1 built or acquired buildings for area vocational programs. Similar Cooperative Boards in Suffolk County District #3 and Rockland County have progressed to the ground-breaking stage for new campus type facilities. The Nassau County Vocational and Extension Board and city boards of education have expanded existing building facilities and programs. Five new or expanded electricity-electronics, three mechanical design and construction and five instrumentation curriculums were provided.

A total of 49 curriculums in 23 communities are providing technical instruction for highly skilled technicians to resident and non-resident (out-of-district) students.

A State coordinated plan to modernize and extend industrial-technical education is being studied by the State Education Department in cooperation with local boards of education, aimed at serving the unmet needs in industrial-technical education for high school youth and adults of the city suburbs and rural areas.

New York (Cont'd) The metropolitan part of the plan is designed to upgrade and modernize existing industrial-technical education facilities and programs in the six largest cities.

The urban area part is intended to make expansion of these programs possible in the smaller cities to include suburban school districts in contiguous areas.

The rural cooperative area part of the plan should provide industrial-technical education in area centers of technology and education for students who are at a disadvantage because of geographic location.

North Carolina The State Board of Education has made a request to the General Assembly for an appropriation of $11.2 million for equipment and instructional cost for the State's area vocational-technical schools for the 1963-65 period. Sixteen of the 20 area schools allotted are in operation. The four remaining centers will start operation in September 1963. A system of units or satellite programs of the area school program are in operation. Currently, eight such programs are meeting specific needs of industry in geographical areas not served by an area school.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed a bill revamping the entire higher education system in the State. It places the community college system under control of the State Board of Education and provides machinery for the conversion of Industrial Education Centers into comprehensive community colleges.

North Dakota The North Dakota State School of Science at Wahpeton is the only centralized vocational and technical school in the State. Students are enrolled from all of the 53 counties each year. This institution offers a wide variety of trade and technical training in addition to liberal arts, business, and pre-professional programs. The State has not as yet felt the impact of extensive industrial development.

Ohio Area school development has taken place on two levels in Ohio: secondary and post secondary. At the secondary level, programs are in operation in Piketon, Martins Ferry, and Heath. Assistance for development has been given in Akron, Canton, Hamilton, Lorain, Painesville, Toledo, and Willoughby-Eastlake.

Ohio (Cont'd)

Enacted legislation provides legal plans and mechanics for organizing area vocational education centers serving two or more school districts. The bill encourages the development of programs for high school and post high school youth and adults. Facilities established under this bill can be used for both trade and technical education programs. The legislation provides for the levying of taxes for the construction of area vocational schools as well as the operation of area programs.

Since enactment of this legislation, one district has been formed to serve the secondary level under this act. Surveys have been conducted so far in eight counties to determine the need for establishing joint vocational schools provided by this legislation. Five more county-wide surveys are scheduled in the near future.

At the post high school level, programs of technical education on an area basis are operating in: Ashtabula, Barberton, Canton, Cleveland, Hamilton, Lorain, Mansfield, Salem, Springfield, and Willoughby-Eastlake. Each of these centers offer 2-year programs designed to train persons for technical occupations at the "assistant to the engineer" level. These courses include Chemical, Electrical, Electronics, Industrial, Mechanical, and Data Processing and Computer Technologies. The addition of Civil technology is being considered at two centers for next year.

At the beginning of next year, 11 post high school technical education programs will be in operation on an area basis with the addition of a new school in the Columbus area.

Oklahoma

The development of new area technical schools in Oklahoma provides technical training for students in all parts of the State. New area schools were established at Northern Oklahoma Junior College, Langston University, and Connors A&M College at Muskogee in 1962-63. New technical programs are planned for selected high schools at Tulsa. Murray State College at Tishomingo will start a new post high school program in September 1963. Oklahoma City has added technical training programs to four additional high schools and now has programs in 11 high schools.

The Oklahoma State University Technical Institute at Oklahoma City is planning a completely new campus near the Industrial Park. The Oklahoma State University Branch at Okmulgee has moved the Electronics and Mechanical Technology programs into new modern buildings completed in early 1963.

Oklahoma (Cont'd) Eastern A&M College has a new Technology building under construction and many of the area schools have building plans in the drawing board stage. All area technical schools in Oklahoma report increases in enrollment for 1963.

Oregon

Nine area vocational schools are in operation this year, and another center is preparing to vote on the formation of a district. It is felt that it will take 12 to 14 area education districts to cover the State; and it is hoped that one or two new area schools will be added each biennium.

Legislation was passed at the 1961 legislature approving $835,000 to provide up to 75 percent of the first unit of the area education center in four locations. The districts provide 25 percent of the building cost plus the site and equipment for the school. Another bill passed by the 1961 Legislature provided funds for reimbursing from State and Federal funds 66-2/3 percent of operating cost of area schools.

The area education districts must submit a 10-year plan to the State Board and indicate in the plan which unit will be built first with the money available this biennium. It is anticipated that next biennium there will be more building money available to add some units to the original four and to remodel or build in three or four other places.

Pennsylvania

Legislation authorizing the establishment of area technical schools was enacted by the General Assembly in 1953. Subsequent sessions of the Legislature have amended the basic act to simplify the procedures used in establishing such schools. Several types of "jointures" are permitted to operate area technical schools. However, in all cases the County Board of School Directors is required to maintain fiscal responsibility for the operation of the school.

Five area schools were operated during the 1962-63 school term. Several other areas have voted in favor of establishing such schools. The success of the four area schools in operation prior to this school year is illustrated by the fact that all of them are presently planning an expansion of facilities.

Puerto Rico

There are two technical institute programs currently operating in Puerto Rico, offering eight technical-level courses. During the 1962-63 school year, evening extension courses were offered in electronics and in mathematics and slide rule to individuals in related occupations or for upgrading purposes. Curriculums in all fields were reviewed and where necessary were updated or expanded to meet the occupational demands in Puerto Rico.

To meet the increasing demand for admission to technical education programs and to satisfy the needs for technicians, expanded facilities are necessary and proposals have been prepared and submitted to the Government Planning Board to satisfy this requirement. The technical education effort in Puerto Rico has developed a strong acceptance and support among people of the community and employers.

Rhode Island

The Governor has approved a referendum to be placed on the ballot at the next election authorizing up to $10 million for the development of area schools.

The sum of $700,000 has been appropriated for the expansion of the area vocational school at Providence. When the building expansion is completed the school enrollments can be increased from 250 to 400 students.

The Blackstone Valley area is in need of a regional vocational-technical school and two other regional schools are needed in the State. Also needed, is a 2-year post high school State technical institute.

South Carolina

Eight area vocational and technical school centers under the State Board for Vocational Education through the public schools offer one or more courses in technical education that include Electronic Technology, Tool and Die Design, Technical Drafting, and Mechanical Design.

Nine Technical Education Centers have been approved by the State Committee for Technical Education, and the one in Greenville is now in operation. Four centers are under construction and plan to open in 1963. In addition, two are out for bids and will open in January 1964. In these technical centers, trade and technical courses will be offered on a post high school level.

South Dakota

Recommendations have been made at various times by the State staff in their Annual Report to the State Board for Vocational Education for the establishment of area vocational and technical schools in South Dakota.

Since the termination of the War Production Program, three Area Centers have been operated on a voluntary basis. These three centers are serving a minimum of 275,000 people in their respective areas. They have demonstrated the need for this type of program and these schools are well accepted. All work is on the adult extension level. These schools will be expanded to provide itinerant instructors to the various groups in the area on an organized basis. Also, Trade, Industrial, Technical, and Distributive Education programs will be developed.

Tennessee

Area vocational-technical schools have been established in Knoxville, Morristown, Clarksville, and Savannah. The technical high schools at Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville, and the Chattanooga Technical Institute function as area schools but for a limited area.

The 1963 Legislature has appropriated $6.5 million for the construction and operation of a Statewide system of area vocational-technical schools. The State Board for Vocational Education is now working on comprehensive plans for the establishment and development of these schools. It is anticipated that some six or eight new schools will be established within the next two years.

Texas

Although there are no State owned area vocational schools in the State, there is a system of 34 municipality owned junior colleges that for all practical purposes can function as area vocational and technical schools.

Preemployment programs are currently being conducted in 17 centers;

Fort Worth Technical Institute, Fort Worth
Grand Prairie Public Schools, Grand Prairie
Lamar Technical Institute, Beaumont
Spring Branch Public Schools, Houston
Del Mar College, Corpus Christi
The University of Texas, Austin
Texas A. & M. College, College Station
Tyler Junior College, Tyler
Irving Public Schools, Irving
Navarro Junior College, Corsicana

Texas (Cont'd)

Greenville Public Schools, Greenville
Kilgore College, Kilgore
Laredo Junior College, Laredo
Prairie View A. & M., Prairie View
Lee College, Baytown
San Angelo Public Schools, San Angelo
Hill Junior College, Hillsboro

Sizeable building programs to house new and expanded programs of technical education are underway at San Jacinto College, Pasadena, and Robert E. Lee College at Baytown.

Commitments have been received from the following institutions to conduct programs effective September 1963:

El Paso Public Schools, El Paso
San Jacinto College, Pasadena
South Plains College, Levelland
Blinn College, Brenham
Austin Public Schools, Austin
Southwest Texas Junior College, Uvalde
Odessa College, Odessa
Wharton County Junior College, Wharton
Lee College, Baytown
Alvin Junior College, Alvin
Cooke County Junior College, Gainesville
Howard County Junior College, Big Spring

Utah

Weber College of Ogden, Salt Lake Trade Technical Institute of Salt Lake City, and Central Utah Vocational School at Provo are regarded as area vocational schools. Weber College, through State legislation, is becoming a 4-year college and has had a board of its own since July 1, 1961.

Eighty-five percent of the workers of the State are located along the Wasatch Front in 5 counties. The three schools serve these five counties.

The 1961 State Legislature appropriated $1.8 million for new buildings and facilities at Salt Lake Trade and Technical Institute; and also increased by 35 percent the maintenance and operation funds for Salt Lake Trade and Technical Institute and Central Utah Vocational School.

Vermont

Currently, there is considerable Statewide interest in developing additional facilities for vocational and technical education and it appears that Vermont may have 10 to 12 area vocational centers. Presently, four vocational schools offer technical courses which are available on an area basis. The Vermont Agricultural and Technical Institute conducts post secondary programs. The high schools at Burlington, Rutland, and Springfield offer programs at the secondary school level.

Virginia

Nine area vocational and technical schools are now operating in Virginia. Four technical institutes providing technical curriculums are located at Danville, Norfolk, Roanoke, and Richmond. Other area schools are located at Abingdon, Fishersville, Petersburg, Radford, and Wise.

Washington

Washington now has 20 area vocational-technical schools of which seven are vocational-technical schools or institutions and 13 are community colleges. Four of the present 13 community colleges established vocational divisions during World War II. The post war years saw some increased emphasis on vocational programs, but it was not until recent years as the junior colleges became community colleges that there was any widespread development of vocational and technical education. Today, most of the community colleges offer some vocational and technical education -- five offer substantial programs and others plan major additions. All of these 20 post high school institutions are administered through local boards of education. In 1962, these 20 institutions enrolled more than 8,000 full-time day students, employed 400 full-time day instructors, enrolled 60,000 part-time adult students, and employed 1,500 part-time instructors.

The operational cost of vocational and technical education in these schools averages approximately $850 per full-time student. Most of this cost is borne by the State with additional assistance from Federal and local funds. Student fees represent about 12 percent of this cost.

Total educational facilities in these schools have an estimated valuation of $40 million with $12 million in specialized vocational equipment. Present planning for the next two years will add $12 million for vocational facilities and

Washington (Cont'd)

equipment. Most of this will be in the three large vocational-technical institutions and the three largest community colleges.

Presently, most of the vocational and technical education is offered in three large vocational-technical institutions and these and the other four vocational-technical institutions have substantial plans for expansion. In the next three years, approximately a 200 percent increase in technical education programs in the community colleges is anticipated.

At the present rate of expansion, technical education training will catch up with technician employment needs in approximately 10 years. Presently, post high school vocational-technical schools and colleges are supplying one-third of the State's technical education needs -- in five years they should be supplying two-thirds of the needs.

Last year the average starting salary for Washington's technical education graduates was $5,700.

Ten data processing programs were started this past year, enrolling 180 full-time preparatory students and approximately twice that number in extension courses for employed workers. The instructional equipment averages $200,000 per school and it is anticipated that five additional centers will establish data processing in the immediate future. These 15 institutions should supply about two-thirds of Washington's data processing programer needs.

West Virginia

A total of six area vocational-technical schools are now operating in the State. Each of these schools is serving one county and a total of 35 different high schools. These schools are located at Huntington (Cabel County), Beckley (Raleigh County), Welch (McDowell County), Williamson (Mingo County), Pineville (Wyoming County), and Glenwood (Mercer County).

Wisconsin

Wisconsin's vocational and technical schools are primarily municipal institutions. About 25 of the schools have programs which are area-wide or Statewide in service to students. Milwaukee typifies this area concept. During the school year 1961-62, 3,027 students were enrolled in full-time post high school vocational or technical curricula; 1,412 of these students resided in other cities and counties in Wisconsin and in other States. The Madison Vocational

Wisconsin (Cont'd)

Technical School enrolled 514 students in full-time post high school vocational or technical curricula; 357 of these were residents of other cities or counties in the State.

This pattern of area service prevails throughout the State. State support for area vocational - technical schools and programs was increased by the 1961 Legislature from $420,000 to $1,785,000 annually. Additional increases in the appropriation are under consideration by the State Legislature at the present time.

A five county study is being made in the State to determine the feasibility of establishing an area vocational-tech nical school to serve the residents of these counties.

The 1961 Legislature enacted Chapter 51 empowering the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education to grant the associate degree for successful completion of 2-year post high school technical programs. More than 40 approved programs of this nature are now conducted in the State.

The 1961 Legislature also enacted Chapter 359 which enables the expansion of vocational and technical school districts. Action has been taken under the provisions of this statute for the expansion of two vocational and technical education districts effective in 1962.

The most significant development in the program in recent years has been the trend to the development of full-time post high school vocational and technical programs. It is estimated that more than 7,000 high school graduates are presently enrolled in full-time day 1- and 2-year vocational and technical training programs. More than 6,000 high school graduates are enrolled in evening school programs which are full-time in character.

Wyoming

A State survey of vocational training needs was completed in 1962. Results of this survey are being used to promote program expansion and to inform school administrators and board members of training needs in their areas as well as Statewide. The Wyoming Community College Commission published their "Statewide Policies for Wyoming Institutions of Higher Education," outling on pages 13-16 recommendations for vocational and technical and semi-professional programs.

Presently Title VIII funds are being expended only at Casper College. Other schools are seeking to develop similar programs.